End of Result Set

L1: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Mar 14, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6038625 A
TITLE: Method and system for providing a device identification mechanism within a consumer audio/video network

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (10):
Level two interoperability within the HAVI architecture goes farther and supports future added functionality and new devices. To achieve this, a particular device can carry within its ROM an override DCM that is uploaded from the IAV device, to the FAV device, and replaces the default DCM for the particular device. This override DCM not only contains the basic level one command set for the particular device but also includes vendor specific commands to control advanced features of the device. This model allows the device to inform another object about its particular functionality. Since the override DCM may be loaded onto any vendor's FAV, the format of the DCM is architecture-neutral.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (15):
Set-top-box 12 of FIG. 2, in addition to having a video/audio receiver (decoder) unit 106 and MPEG unit 107 also includes an internal address/data bus 100 for communicating information, one or more central processors 101 coupled with the bus 100 for processing information and instructions, a volatile memory 102 (e.g., random access memory RAM) coupled with the bus 100 for storing information and instructions for the central processor 101 and a non-volatile memory 103 (e.g., read only memory ROM) coupled with the bus 100 for storing static information and instructions for the processor 101. Set-top-box 12 can also optionally include a data storage device 104 ("disk subsystem") such as a magnetic or optical disk and disk drive coupled with the bus 100 for storing information and instructions. Also included in the set-top-box 12 is a bus interface unit 108 for interfacing with the local bus 30 (e.g., an IEEE 1394 serial bus). Set-top-box 12 can operate under a variety of different operating systems (e.g., Windows operating system, DOS operating system, Macintosh O/S), but in one embodiment the Aperios operating system is used.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (23):
FIG. 6 illustrates an exemplary interface 360 between the CMM 250 and the local bus 30 for IEEE 1394 interfacing. A 1394 Bus Manager 370 is also shown. The CMM 250 contains a copy of the speed map 515 and the topology map 520 (described further below) and and IEEE 1394 Bus Manager 370 contains control/status registers (CSRs). The isochronous resource manager 372 contains information regarding the bus master identification and the available channels and bandwidth for communication via isochronous registers (CSRs). The node controller 374 contains a configuration ROM as well as node control registers (CSRs). Units 250, 372 and 374 constitute the serial bus management unit 370. Unit 370 communicates with 1394 HAL interface (I/F) layer 330. The transaction block 378 processes read/write/lock transactions, tracks pending transactions and controls retry protocol operations with a busy/timeout register. Data transmission takes place within the link layer 380 and the I/F (CFR) unit 385.

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L1: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Sep 15, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5809331
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5809331 A

TITLE: System for retrieving configuration information from node configuration memory identified by key field used as search criterion during retrieval

DATE-ISSUED: September 15, 1998

INT-CL: [6] G06 F 13/00, G06 F 13/24, G06 F 13/36

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US-CL-CURRENT: 710/10; 703/22, 709/321, 710/104, 710/52

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 395/651, 395/681, 395/872, 395/830, 395/500, 395/284